SUPPLEMENT,
TO THE
NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

JANUARY 12, 1775. (No. 32.)

FOR CHARTER,

THE Brig May, Captain SOMMERVILLE, Maſter; Burthen 6000 Buſhels, or 280 Hhds. to any part of Europe, or the Weſt-Indies.—For Terms, apply to

GEORGE ROBINSON.

PORTSMOUTH, January 11, 1775.

BY Direction of the Committee of NORFOLK Borough, will be ſold at Vendue, agreeable to the tenth Article of the Aſſociation, entered into by the Continental Congreſs; on Monday the 16th Inſtant: Sundry Packages of Goods imported in the Brigantine Alexander, WILLIAM KERR Maſter, from Liverpool; Conſiſting of a general Aſſortment of Goods.

GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

January 11th, 1775. (1) 3t

TO be Sold on Saturday the 21ſt Inſtant at Norfolk, to the higheſt Bidder, on Twelve or Eighteen Months Credit, with Bond and approved Security; the Brigantine Jenny, double-decked, Burthen about 5 or 6000 Buſhels, lying at Portſmouth; Capt. John Oſburne of that Place, will ſhew the Veſſel to any Gentleman, that inclines to take a View of her.

JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

January 10, 1775. (2) 3t

ALL Perſons indebted to Us, are deſired to ſettle their ACCOUNTS with Mr. ALEXANDER MOSELY, who is appointed to the Management of the CONCERN, ſince the Death of Mr. JOHN WILKINS; and as many Accounts have been long ſtanding, we expect a ſpeedy Settlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, & Co.

Norfolk, January 10, 1775. (3) 3t

To be ſold peremptorily, to the higheſt Bidder, at NORFOLK County, Court-Houſe, on Thurſday the 19th Inſtant being Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed in Truſt, from SAMUEL BRESSIE, to the Subſcribers.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in the County and Pariſh of St. Bride, conveniently ſituated, Containing, Five Hundred and Thirty-ſeven Acres, by an old Survey; on which is a very good Brick dwelling Houſe, forty eight Feet by twenty, Kitchen, Barn, and Smoke-Houſe all in good Repair; a fine young Orchard of about five hundred Trees, chiefly of the Hew's Crab, and cleared Land for working ſix or eight Hands. The Soil of this Land is exceeding good, and all of it lies convenient for Improvement. Alſo one other Tract of Land, lying in the aforeſaid County and Pariſh; Containing two hundred Acres, (about forty of which are cleared) with a ſmall Houſe thereon. The above Tracts ly within eight Miles of the Great-Bridge, and will be ſhewn on Application by the Subſcribers, or William Hall who now rents one Plantation, and by Nathaniel Butt who lives adjoining to the other. Credit will be given upon Bond with approved Security to the 25th of April.

Norfolk, January 11, 1775. 3t

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1774.

Members returned for the NEW PARLIAMENT.

New Romney, Sir Edward Derring, Bart. Richard Jackſon, Eſq.
Maidſtone, Sir Horace Mann, —Finch, Eſq.
Hindon Wilts, Gen. Richard Smith, —Hollis, Eſq.
Univer. of Oxford, Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. Francis Page, Eſq;
Heydon, Yorkſhire, Sir Cha. Saunders, Bellby Thompſon, Eſq;
Scarborough, Lord Tyrconnel, Sir Hugh Paliſſer.
Clitheroe, Lancaſhire, Tho. Liſter, Eſq; Hon. Aſhton Curzon.
Briſtol, Mr. Cruger, Mr. Burke.
Biſhop's Caſtle, Geo. Clive, Eſq; Henry Strachey, Eſq;
Bath, Mr. Moyſer, Mr. Smith.
Weymouth, Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, William Chaſen Grove, Eſq;
Totneis, Philip Jennings, Eſq; —Amyatt, Eſq;
It is thought the validity of this election will be laid before the Houſe of commons.
Dartmouth, Lord Viſcount Howe, Richard Hopkins, Eſq;
Sudbury, Tho. Fonnerau, Phil. Creſpigny, Eſq;
This election will be brought before the Houſe of Commons
Hereford, Mr, Foley, Sir George Cornewall.
Wenlock, Shropſhire, Sir Hen. Bridgeman, bt. Geo. Foreſter, Eſq;
Bridgenorth, Lord Pigot, Tho. Whitmore, Eſq;
Litchfield, Geo. Anſon, Eſq; T. Gilbert, Eſq;
Leiceſter, Hon. Booth Grey, Mr. Darker.
Exeter, John Walter, Eſq; —Bampfylde, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Geo. Pitt, Eſq; Humphrey Sturt, Eſq;
Dorcheſter, John Damer, Eſq; Wm. Ewer, Eſq;
Poole, Joſhua Mauger, Eſq; Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
Stafford, Hugo Meynel, Eſq; Richard Whitworth, Eſq;
Tamworth, T. de Grey, jun. Eſq; Edw. Thurlow, Eſq;
Retford, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. Lord T. Pelham Clinton.
Univer. of Cambridge, Marquis of Granby, Richard Croſtes, Eſq;
Haſlemere, T. More Molyneaux, Eſq; Sir Merrick Burrell.
Luggerſhall, Lord Milford, Lord George Gordon.
County of Southampton, Sir Simeon Stuart, Sir Henry Paulet, St John,
Bedford, Sam. Whitbred, Eſq; John Howard, Eſq;
Chriſtchurch, Hants, Hon. Mr. Hyde, James Harris, Eſq;
Downton, T. Duncombe, Eſq; T. Dummer, Eſq;
Calne, Wilts, John Dunning, Eſq; Colonel Barre.
Newport, Iſle of Wight, Sir Richard Worſley, Hans Sloane, Eſq;
Newtown Iſle of Wight, Sir John Barrington, Harcourt Powel, Eſq;
Old Sarum, Hon. Tho. Pitt, Pinkney Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Ipſwich, Col. Wallaſton, Mr. Staunton.
Orford, Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, H. Robert Seymour Conway.
Bury St Edmund's, Sir Cha. Davers, bart. Rt. H. Aug. John Hervey.
City of Norwich, Sir Harbord Harbord, bt. Edward Bacon, Eſq;
Lancaſter, Lord Stanley, Sir Thomas Edgerton.
Liverpool, Sir Wm. Meredith, Richard Pennant, Eſq;
County of Glouceſter, Edw. Southwell Eſq; Sir Wm Guiſe, bart.
Preſton, Sir Henry Houghton, bt. Gen. John Burgoyne.
Borough of Lancaſter, Lord Rich. Cavendiſh, Sir Geo. Warren,
Wigan, Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; Geo. Byng, Eſq;
Newton, Lancaſhire, James Anthony Keck, Eſq; Robt. Atherton Gwillam, Eſq;
Newport Cornwall, Humphry Morice, Eſq; Richard Bull, Eſq;
Tiverton, Nathaniel Rider, Eſq; John Duntz, Eſq;
Eye, Suffolk, Col. Phillipſon, Mr. St. John.
Aldborough, Suffolk, Tho. Fonnerau, Richard Combe, Eſq;
Caſtle-Riding, Alex. Wederburne Eſq; Robert Mackreth, Eſq;
Thetford, Hon. Cha. Fitzroy, H. C. Fitzroy Scudamore,
Carliſle, Mr. Norton, —Storrer, Eſq;
Aſhburton, Devonſhire, Cha. Brooke, Eſq; Robert Palk, Eſq;
City of Lincoln, Lord Viſcount Lumley, —Viner, Eſq;
Grantham, Lincolnſhire, Lord Geo. Sutton, Sir Brownlow Cuſt
Weſtbury, Wilts, Hon. Mr. Wenman, Nath. Bailey, Eſq;
Arundel, Tho. Brand, Eſq; G. Lewis Newenham, Eſq;
County of Eſſex, Mr. Luther, Mr. Conyer.
Northampton, Hon. Mr. Toilemache, Sir Geo. Robinſon.
City of York, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Turner.
County of Worceſter, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Mr. Foley.
Gramponnel, Cornwall, Sir Joſeph Yorke, R. Aldworth Neville, Eſq;
Camelford, Cornwall, John Amyand, Eſq; Francis Herne, Eſq;
Worceſter, T. Bates Rous, Eſq; John Walſh, Eſq;

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NORFOLK, JANUARY 12, 1775.

ON Tueſday the 13th. of December inſtant, the Freeholders of NORTHAMPTON COUNTY met at the Court Houſe, and choſe the following Gentlemen A Committee, for the due obſervance and execution of the Aſſociation as preſcribed by the late CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; which aſſociation was unanimouſly agreed, ſhould be the ſole rule to direct their Conduct; and to which all their meaſures ſhould be conformable.

JOHNN BOWDOIN, the Rev'd. SAMUEL SMITH M'CROSKEY, THOMAS DODBY, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN, JOHN HARMANSON, JOHN STRATTON, HENRY GUY, the Rev'd ISAAC AVERY, JOHN WILKINS, GRIFFIN STITH, LITTLETON SAVAGE, GEORGE SAVAGE, JOHN REGRIS, PATRICK HARMANSON. WILLIAM RONALD, NATHANIEL L SAVAGE, WILLIAM HARMANSON, JOHN BURTON, JOHN KENDALL, ZERUBABEL DOWNING, ADIEL MILBY, THOMAS FISHER, JOHN BLAIR, and WILLIAM SIMPKINS.

Previous to the buſineſs of the day, the two following Letters were read. The firſt from this County to the Committee of the Boſton Poor, with a Donation of Corn; the ſecond in anſwer thereto from the ſaid Committee. They are ſubmitted to Public inſpection, for the ſatisfaction of ſuch, as humanely ſympathiſe with their ſuffering Brethren in Boſton; and to excite the generous to contribute to their relief.

Afterwards the Committee having choſen JOHN

Bowdoin Esq. Chairman; they adjourned till Saturday following, when the business is to be resumed, and measures to be concerted for the more effectual observance of the Association,

Northampton, Virginia, August 30, 1774.

Gentlemen,

THE People of this County compassionating the distressed Poor in your place, have directed us to ship you One Thousand Bushels of Indian Corn, to be distributed by you among such Families, as you shall think most in want of it. The Corn is now sent by the Bearer Capt. Nathaniel Brown, whose Bill of Lading for the same you will receive inclosed, the Freight of which will be paid him here, upon his producing your Receipt for the Corn.

The People in this Place most sincerely sympathize with their Brethren in Boston, in their present Distress, and will at all times chearfully join in every measure proposed for their Relief. Such considerable Collections are making in this Colony, that we hope the Poor will not suffer for want of Provisions.—And we rely on the Firmness of your People in adhering to the glorious CAUSE in which they are engaged, till it may please Providence to restore them the Possession of their just Rights, and establish the Liberties of all America, on the most permanent Foundation.

We are most sincerely Gentlemen, your Affectionate Brethren and Humble Servants.

JOHN HARMANSON.
LITTLETON SAVAGE.
JOHN KENDAL.

To the People of Northampton, VIRGINIA.

Boston, September 30th, 1774.

Gentlemen,

The Committee appointed to receive and distribute the donations of our brethren in this and the neighbouring Colonies, received your favours, 30th August, per Capt. Nathaniel Brown, with about 1000 Bushells of Corn, as a present from our worthy brethren in Northampton VIRGINIA, to the poor of this town suffering by the cruel Blockade of our Harbour.

This Committee in behalf of the Town return their most sincere thanks to the Gentlemen in Northampton, who have so generously contributed to this Timely Donation. Every fresh supply from our friends encourages all ranks of people firmly to support the Cause for which we are struggling; and had not a spirit of Patriotism, Generosity and Goodness, appeared in a most extraordinary manner throughout the American Colonies. This Town it is to be feared must have fallen a sacrifice to arbitrary power, and submitted to the most humiliating concessions; But we have the pleasure to inform you that the Patriots and defenders of American Rights in this place, are as firm and zealous as ever, though surrounded on every hand by Soldiers and military preparations; the harbour filled with ships of War; the chief Fortress, Castle William out of our hands; Soldiers encamped in sundry places; the neck, the only entrance into the town doubly fortified by advanced batteries, and a Regiment encamped on both sides of the road to prevent the aid of our neighbours, who upon a late alarm shewed the utmost readiness to encounter every danger for our relief and defence. We are daily alarmed with hostile appearances; it is now said they intend to erect five Batteries and to picquet the Town at the Westerly side, to prevent the landing of our friends from the country. But we are determined to bear ALL, rather than in the least instance to acknowledge the right of Parliament to mutilate our Charter or form of Government, and to tax us at their pleasure.

We observe in your letter, that considerable collections are making in your Colony for our Poor; in confidence of this our Labourers and Mechanics have universally declined assisting the Army in carrying on their works though tempted with large rewards; not that they desire to be mantained in idleness, for they are ready for any employment the Committee can find them; for particulars in this respect, refere you to the Committee's publication last week. Conscious that our Cause is just, we trust in the supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he will in due time restore us to the possession of ALL our rights and establish the Liberty of ALL America, on solid and lasting foundations.

We are with the greatest esteem

GENTLEMEN
Your Friends and fellow Countrymen
DAVID JEFFERIES.

By order of the Committee of Donations.

P. S. You have doubtless heard that all our powder in the Charles Town Magazine, has been seized, and removed amounting to 300 Barrels; and the Magazine in this Town belonging to the province taken possession of by the Soldiery; and all private powder prohibited; all cannon and shot they can lay hold on, secured; but we trust the neighbouring Colonies have full supply in case of need; Which GOD Forbid.

To the Inhabitants of the PROVINCE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

My Friends,

TO undertake to convince a Person of his error, is the indispensible duty, the certain, though dangerous test of Friendship. He that could see his friend persevering in a fatal error without reminding him of it, and striving to reclaim him, through fear that he might thereby incur his displeasure, would little deserve the sacred name himself. Such delicacy is not only false, but criminal. Were I not fully convinced, upon the most mature deliberation that I am capable of that the temporal salvation of this province depends upon an entire and speedy change of measures, which must depend upon a change of sentiment, respecting our own conduct, and the justice of the British nation, I never should have obtruded myself on the public. I repeat my promise, to avoid personal reflection as much as the nature of the task will admit of; but will continue faithfully to expose the wretched policy of the whigs, though I may be obliged to penetrate the arcana, and discover such things as, were there not a necessity for it, I should be infinitely happier in drawing a veil over, or covering them with a mantle. Should I be so unfortunate as to incur your displeasure, I shall nevertheless think myself happy if I can but snatch one of my fellow subjects as a brand out of the burning.

Perhaps some may imagine that I have represented too many of my countrymen as well as the leading whigs in an unjust point of light, by supposing these to wicked as to mislead, or those so little circumspect as to be misled, in matters of the last importance. Whoever has been conversant with the history of man, must know that it abounds with such instances. The same game, and with the same success, has been played in all ages and all countries.

The bulk of the people, are generally but little versed in matters of state. Want of inclination or opportunity to figure in public life, makes them content to rest the affairs of government in the hands where accident or merit has placed them. Their views and employments are confined to the humbler walks of Business or retirement. There is a latent spark however in their breasts capable of being kindled into a flame; to do this has always been the employment of the disaffected. They begin by reminding the people of the elevated rank they hold in the universe, as men; that all men by nature are equal; that Kings are but the ministers of the people; that their authority is delegated to them by the people, for their good, and they have a right to resume it, and place it in other hands, or keep it themselves, whenever it is made use of to oppress them. Doubtless there have been instances where these principles have been inculcated to obtain a redress of real grievances, but they have been much oftner perverted to the accursed purposes of treason and rebellion. No government, however perfect in theory, is administered in perfection, the frailty of man does not admit of it. A small mistake in point of policy, often furnishes a pretence to libel goverment, and persuade the people that their rulers are tyrants, and the whole government a system of oppression. Thus the seeds of sedition are usally sown, and the people are led to sacrifice real liberty to licentiousness, which gradually ripens into rebellion and civil war. And what is still more to be lamented, the generality of the people, who are thus made the dupes of artifice and the mere stilts of ambition, are sure to be loosers in the end. The best they can expect is to be thrown neglected by, when they are no longer wanted; but they are seldom so happy; if they are subdued, confiscation of estate and ignominious death are their portion; if they conquer, their own army is often turned upon them, to subjugate them to a more tyrannical government than that they rebelled against. History is replete with instances of this kind. We can trace them in remote antiquity, we find them in modern times, and have a remarkable one in the very country from which we are derived. It is an universal truth, that he that would excite a rebellion, whatever professions of philanthropy he may make when he is insinuating and worming himself into the good graces of the people, is at heart as great a tyrant as ever weilded the iron rod of oppression. I shall have occasion hereafter to consider this matter more fully, when I shall endeavour to convince you how little we can gain, and how much we may lose, by this unequal, unnatural, and desperate contest. My present business is to trace the spirit of opposition to Great Britain through the general court, and the courts of common law. In moderate times, a representative that votes for an unpopular measure or opposes a popular one, is in danger of losing his election the next year, when party runs high, he is sure to do it. It was the policy of the whigs to have their questions upon high matters determined by yea and nay votes, which were puplished with the representatives names in the next Gazette. This was commonly followed by severe strictures and the most illiberal invectives upon the dissentients, sometimes they were held up as objects of resentment and contempt, at others; the abuse was in proportion to the extravagance of the measure they opposed. This may seem not worth notice, but its consequences were important. The scurrility made its way into the dissentient's town, it furnished his competitor with means to supplant him, and took care to shun the rock his predecessors had split upon. In this temper of the times, it was enough to know who voted with Cassius and who with Lucius, to determine who was a friend and who an enemy to the country, without once adverting to the question before the House. The loss of a seat in the House was not of so much consequence, but when once he became stigmatized as an enemy to his country, he was exposed to insult, and if his profession or business was such, that his livelihood depended much on the good graces of his fellow citizens, he was in danger of losing his bread and involving his whole family in ruin.

One particular set of members, in committee, always prepared the resolves and other spirited measures: At first they were canvassed freely, at length would slide through the house without meeting an obstacle: The lips of the dissentients were sealed up; they sat in silence, and beheld with infinite regret the measures they durst not oppose: Many were borne down against their wills by the violence of the current, upon no other principle can we reconcile their ostensible conduct in the house to their declarations in private circles.—The apparent unanimity in the house encouraged the opposition out of doors, and that in its turn strengthened the party in the house.—Thus they went on mutually supporting and up-lifting each other.—Assemblies and towns resolved alternately, some of them only omitted resolving to snatch the sceptre out of the hands of our Sovereign, and to strike the imperial crown from his sacred head.

A master stroke in politics respecting the agent ought not to be neglected. Each colony has usually an agent residing at the court of Great-Britain. These agents are appointed by the three branches of their several assemblies, and indeed there cannot be a provincial agent without such appointment. The whigs soon found that they could not have such services rendered them from a provincial agent as would answer their purposes. The house therefore refused to join with the other two branches of the general court in the appointment. The house chose an agent for themselves, and the Council appointed theirs. Thus we had two agents for the private purposes, and the expence of agency doubled, and with equal reason a third might have been added as agent for the Governor, and the charges been trebled.

[To be continued]

N. B. Not having Time to insert the INTELLIGENCE received by the Ship, Resolution, Capt. Jefferies, in 7 Weeks from London, must refer our Readers till our Next: She brings News to the 15th November.

[☞ Capt. Jefferies has for Sale, a Cargo of Newcastle Coals.]

Bowdoin Esq. Chairman; they adjourned till saturday following, when the buſineſs is to be reſumed, and meaſures to be concerted for the more effectual obſervance of the ASSOCIATION,

Northampton, Virginia, Auguſt 30, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

THE People of this County compaſſionating the diſtreſſed Poor in your place, have directed us to ſhip you One Thouſand Buſhels of Indian Corn, to be diſtributed by you among ſuch Families, as you ſhall think moſt in want of it. The Corn is now ſent by the Bearer Capt. Nathaniel Brown, whoſe Bill of Lading for the ſame you will receive incloſed, the Freight of which will be paid him here, upon his producing your Receipt for the Corn.

The People in this Place moſt ſincerely ſympathize with their Brethren in Boſton, in their preſent Diſtreſs, and will at all times chearfully join in every meaſure propoſed for their Relief. Such conſiderable Collections are making in this Colony, that we hope the Poor will not ſuffer for want of Proviſions.—And we rely on the Firmneſs of your People in adhering to the glorious CAUSE in which they are engaged, till it may pleaſe Providence to reſtore them the Poſſeſſion of their juſt Rights, and eſtabliſh the Liberties of all America, on the moſt permanent Foundation.

We are moſt ſincerely Gentlemen, your Affectionate Brethren and Humble Servants.

JOHN HARMANSON.
LITTLETON SAVAGE.
JOHN KENDAL.

To the People of NORTHAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

Boston, September 30th, 1774.

GENTLEMEN

The Committee appointed to receive and diſtribute the donations of our brethren in this and the neighbouring Colonies, received your favours, 30th Auguſt, per Capt. Nathaniel Brown, with about 1000 Buſhells of Corn, as a preſent from our worthy brethren in NORTHAMPTON VIRGINIA, to the poor of this town ſuffering by the cruel Blockade of our Harbour.

This Committee in behalf of the Town return their moſt ſincere thanks to the Gentlemen in Northampton, who have ſo generouſly contributed to this TIMELY Donation. Every freſh ſupply from our friends encourages all ranks of people firmly to ſupport the CAUSE for which we are ſtruggling; and had not a ſpirit of Patriotiſm, Generoſity and Goodneſs, appeared in a moſt extraordinary manner throughout the American Colonies. This Town it is to be feared muſt have fallen a ſacrifice to arbitrary power, and ſubmitted to the moſt humiliating conceſſions; But we have the pleaſure to inform you that the Patriots and defenders of American Rights in this place, are as firm and zealous as ever, though ſurrounded on every hand by Soldiers and military preparations; the harbour filled with ſhips of War; the chief Fortreſs, Caſtle William out of our hands; Soldiers encamped in ſundry places; the neck, the only entrance into the town doubly fortified by advanced batteries, and a Regiment encamped on both ſides of the road to prevent the aid of our neighbours, who upon a late alarm ſhewed the utmoſt readineſs to encounter every danger for our relief and defence. We are daily alarmed with hoſtile appearances; it is now ſaid they intend to erect five Batteries and to picquet the Town at the Weſterly ſide, to prevent the landing of our friends from the country. But we are determined to bear ALL, rather than in the leaſt inſtance to acknowledge the right of Parliament to mutilate our Charter or form of Government, and to tax us at their pleaſure.

We obſerve in your letter, that conſiderable collections are making in your Colony for our Poor; in confidence of this our Labourers and Mechanics have univerſally declined aſſiſting the Army in carrying on their works though tempted with large rewards; not that they deſire to be mantained in idleneſs, for they are ready for any employment the Committee can find them; for particulars in this reſpect, refere you to the Committee's publication laſt week. Conſcious that our CAUSE is juſt, we truſt in the ſupreme RULER of the Univerſe, that he will in due time reſtore us to the poſſeſſion of ALL our rights and eſtabliſh the Liberty of ALL America, on ſolid and laſting foundations.

We are with the greateſt eſteem

GENTLEMEN
Your Friends and fellow Countrymen
DAVID JEFFERIES.

By order of the Committee of Donations.

P. S. You have doubtleſs heard that all our powder in the Charles Town Magazine, has been ſeized, and removed amounting to 300 Barrels; and the Magazine in this Town belonging to the province taken poſſeſſion of by the Soldiery; and all private powder prohibited; all cannon and ſhot they can lay hold on, ſecured; but we truſt the neighbouring Colonies have full ſupply in caſe of need; WHICH GOD FORBID.

To the INHABITANTS of the PROVINCE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS,

TO undertake to convince a Perſon of his error, is the indiſpenſible duty, the certain, though dangerous teſt of Friendſhip. He that could ſee his friend perſevering in a fatal error without reminding him of it, and ſtriving to reclaim him, through fear that he might thereby incur his diſpleaſure, would little deſerve the ſacred name himſelf. Such delicacy is not only falſe, but criminal. Were I not fully convinced, upon the moſt mature deliberation that I am capable of that the temporal ſalvation of this province depends upon an entire and ſpeedy change of meaſures, which muſt depend upon a change of ſentiment, reſpecting our own conduct, and the juſtice of the Britiſh nation, I never ſhould have obtruded myſelf on the public. I repeat my promiſe, to avoid perſonal reflection as much as the nature of the taſk will admit of; but will continue faithfully to expoſe the wretched policy of the whigs, though I may be obliged to penetrate the arcana, and diſcover ſuch things as, were there not a neceſſity for it, I ſhould be infinitely happier in drawing a veil over, or covering them with a mantle. Should I be ſo unfortunate as to incur your diſpleaſure, I ſhall nevertheleſs think myſelf happy if I can but ſnatch one of my fellow ſubjects as a brand out of the burning.

Perhaps ſome may imagine that I have repreſented too many of my countrymen as well as the leading whigs in an unjuſt point of light, by ſuppoſing theſe to wicked as to miſlead, or thoſe ſo little circumſpect as to be miſled, in matters of the laſt importance. Whoever has been converſant with the hiſtory of man, muſt know that it abounds with ſuch inſtances. The ſame game, and with the ſame ſucceſs, has been played in all ages and all countries.

The bulk of the people, are generally but little verſed in matters of ſtate. Want of inclination or opportunity to figure in public life, makes them content to reſt the affairs of government in the hands where accident or merit has placed them. Their views and employments are confined to the humbler walks of Buſineſs or retirement. There is a latent ſpark however in their breaſts capable of being kindled into a flame; to do this has always been the employment of the diſaffected. They begin by reminding the people of the elevated rank they hold in the univerſe, as men; that all men by nature are equal: that Kings are but the miniſters of the people; that their authority is delegated to them by the people, for their good, and they have a right to reſume it, and place it in other hands, or keep it themſelves, whenever it is made uſe of to oppreſs them. Doubtleſs there have been inſtances where theſe principles have been inculcated to obtain a redreſs of real grievances, but they have been much oftner perverted to the accurſed purpoſes of treaſon and rebellion. No government, however perfect in theory, is adminiſtered in perfection, the frailty of man does not admit of it. A ſmall miſtake in point of policy, often furniſhes a pretence to libel goverment, and perſuade the people that their rulers are tyrants, and the whole government a ſyſtem of oppreſſion. Thus the ſeeds of ſedition are uſally ſown, and the people are led to ſacrifice real liberty to licentiouſneſs, which gradually ripens into rebellion and civil war. And what is ſtill more to be lamented, the generality of the people, who are thus made the dupes of artifice and the mere ſtilts of ambition, are ſure to be looſers in the end. The beſt they can expect is to be thrown neglected by, when they are no longer wanted; but they are ſeldom ſo happy; if they are ſubdued, confiſcation of eſtate and ignominious death are their portion; if they conquer, their own army is often turned upon them, to ſubjugate them to a more tyrannical government than that they rebelled againſt. Hiſtory is replete with inſtances of this kind. We can trace them in remote antiquity, we find them in modern times, and have a remarkable one in the very country from which we are derived. It is an univerſal truth, that he that would excite a rebellion, whatever profeſſions of philanthropy he may make when he is inſinuating and worming himſelf into the good graces of the people, is at heart as great a tyrant as ever wcilded the iron rod of oppreſſion. I ſhall have occaſion hereafter to conſider this matter more fully, when I ſhall endeavour ro convince you how little we can gain, and how much we may loſe, by this unequal, unnatural, and deſperate conteſt. My preſent buſineſs is to trace the ſpirit of oppoſition to Great Britain through the general court, and the courts of common law. In moderate times, a repreſentative that votes for an unpopular meaſure or oppoſes a popular one, is in danger of loſing his election the next year, when party runs high, he is ſure to do it. It was the policy of the whigs to have their queſtions upon high matters determined by yea and nay votes, which were pupliſhed with the repreſentatives names in the next Gazette. This was commonly followed by ſevere ſtrictures and the moſt illiberal invectives upon the diſſentients, ſometimes they were held up as objects of reſentment and contempt, at others; the abuſe was in proportion to the extravagance of the meaſure they oppoſed. This may ſeem not worth notice, but its conſequences were important. The ſcurrility made its way into the diſſentient's town, it furniſhed his competitor with means to ſupplant him, and took care ſo ſhun the rock his predeceſſors had ſplit upon. In this temper of the times, it was enough to know who voted with Caſſius and who with Lucius, to determine who was a friend and who an enemy to the country, without once adverting to the queſtion before the Houſe. The loſs of a ſeat in the Houſe was not of ſo much conſequence, but when once he became ſtigmatized as an enemy to his country, he was expoſed to inſult, and if his profeſſion or buſineſs was ſuch, that his livelihood depended much on the good graces of his fellow citizens, he was in danger of loſing his bread and involviug his whole family in ruin.

One particular ſet of members, in committee, always prepared the reſolves and other ſpirited meaſures: At firſt they were canvaſſed freely, at length would ſlide through the houſe without meeting an obſtacle: The lips of the diſſentients were ſealed up; they ſat in ſilence, and beheld with infinite regret the meaſures they durſt not oppoſe: Many were borne down againſt their wills by the violence of the current, upon no other principle can we reconcile their oſtenſible conduct in the houſe to their declarations in private circles.—The apparent unanimity in the houſe encouraged the oppoſition out of doors, and that in its turn ſtrengthened the party in the houſe.—Thus they went on mutually ſupporting and up-lifting each other.—Aſſemblies and towns reſolved alternately, ſome of them only omitted reſolving to ſnatch the ſceptre out of the hands of our Sovereign, and to ſtrike the imperial crown from his ſacred head.

A maſter ſtroke in politics reſpecting the agent ought not to be neglected. Each colony has uſually an agent reſiding at the court of Great-Britain. Theſe agents are appointed by the three branches of their ſeveral aſſemblies, and indeed there cannot be a provincial agent without ſuch appointment. The whigs ſoon found that they could not have ſuch ſervices rendered them from a provincial agent as would anſwer their purpoſes. The houſe therefore refuſed to join with the other two branches of the general court in the appointment. The houſe choſe an agent for themſelves, and the Council appointed theirs. Thus we had two agents for the private purpoſes, and the expence of agency doubled, and with equal reaſon a third might have been added as agent for the Governor, and the charges been trebled.

[To be continued]

N. B. Not having Time to inſert the INTELLIGENCE received by the Ship, Reſolution, Capt. JEFFERIES, in 7 Weeks from LONDON, muſt refer our Readers till our Next: She brings NEWS to the 15th November.

[☞ Capt. JEFFERIES has for Sale, a Cargo of Newcaſtle Coals.]